"."A'l communications tutended for insertion in the saper, or upon business relating to the office, should be persond "Belment Oproniele, St. Clairsville, Ohio."

Ox Sabbath' night last, Rev. Mr. Maxwell, an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, at the close of the regular service at the M. E. Church, made a brief statement of what was being done by the charity of the North and the contributions of the Freedmen for the education of those who have been freed from slavery by the recent Rebellion and the Constitutional Amendment sbolishing slavery in the United States. Four hundred thousand of these freedmen have been taught to read and write since the organization of schools for that purpose-a large number of them have been educated as teachers, who are now engaged in teaching othersa wide spread inquiry after knowledge has manifested itself among these liberated slaves, that the means of the Bureau are inadequate to supply, and an appeal is made to the charity of the people for means to carry on this work.

In this enlightened age and country, where the education and elevation of the laboring population has been and is regarded as so essential to the safety and prosperity of the country that public sentiment has demanded and secured, through legislation, the taxation of the property of the rich, that the poor may be educated " without money and without price," these facts, one would have supposed, would have been received with gratification by every one who heard them. It was evident, however, from the restless manner of some and the aneering smiles of others durthe relation of them, and the abrupt manner in which a few left the church when the speaker was introduced and the object of his visit made known, that there are still a few persons in the community whose prejudices against the negro are stronger than their feelings of charity and benevolence or their love for the elevation of the laboring class of community. And what seemed most strange was that most of those who manifested their dislike for the speaker and his facts were of the laboring class. Senator Hammond, of South Caro-

lina, declared that mechanics and laboring men were the "mud-sills" of society. Another equally prominent Southern man held that "Slavery was Hampshire has set us a good example. the normal condition of labor." The theory of aristocracy, especially of that aristocracy that was founded on human slavery, was that, in all well regulated governments, there must be a governing class, and a class to be elass, and the poor, the ignorant, and the laboring element should constitute the other class. This theory has never been practically adopted in this country except in those States where unrequited labor in bondage sweat and toiled for bread that others ate; and, thank God, the day of human slavery is past and gone forever.

There still is, however we may wish it was otherwise, a strong tendency to establish distinctions in society between wealth and labor; and, unless this tendency is guarded against and constant effort made to counteract it, there is danger that in the end wealth, with its subborning and converting influence, will succeed to an undue share of in fluence. There is no possible way by which this tendency can be so effectually counteracted as by the elevation and education of the laboring classes. Constituting as they do a large majority of the people, it is only necessary that they become intelligent enough to comprehend what their power in this Government is, to free them from all danger from wrong or aggression from wealth or aristocracy; and yet this prejudice against the negro-cultivated in the interest of Slavery, and intisan purposes, seems strong enough in some of them to close their eyes on their own interests, and make them wish and work for the degradation of labor, because that labor happens to have a black skin.

Whatever tends to educate and elevate any part of the laboring population of the country, tends to educate and elevate Labor in the aggregate, and should receive the support and incan be in the ignorance and degradation in which Slavery kept them. We force contributions from capital by ing man, when the interests of society thority which is called the war-power ceases, and the normal habit of the Union is re-

neither creditable to our intelligence sumed. The argument is by no means end-Belmout Chronicle. neither creditable to our intelligence nor to our philanthropy; and it is time, if we have any self-respect, that we should cease to permit our prejudice to were not out of the Union. They were not out of the Union a year ago. Was control our better judgment.

> THE editor of the Gazette thinks the Radicals" of this County will need another organ, as the Gazette has abandoned them and gone over to the supdoned them and gone over to the sup-port of the administration. Had n't they better revive the Independent Re-Reverdy Johnson himself concurred in the publican? We think that paper, under its former editor, would be radical enough for any of them, from Vallan digham to Jeff. Davis. We think, however, the starting of another "radical" paper in this County, just now, mixing its authority." All that Congress would be premature, as the Gazette is asks is that the subject shall be investigated and the facts ascertained, and for that sole not supporting the administration this week quite as strong as it did last week. The editor has heard from the same principle when he says, in speaking of the late rebel States: "When they comnot supporting the administration this New Hampshire election, and, probably, has had some intimation that the Pennsylvania Democracy had received a slight back-set from the President, and that Andy, ("God bless him," as the Gazette would say) refuses to allow the Democratic Mayor of New Orleans to be installed into office, be-Orleans to be installed into office, because he is not quite "reconstructed" these recent occurrences may conclude now without its support.

NEW HAMPSHIRE!

The annual election for State officers took place in New Hampshire on the 13th inst.

The majority for Smyth (Union-Republican) for Governor is over 5,200 -or nearly 2,000 greater than the majority for President Lincoln, in 1864. The Union majority in the Legislature is more than two to one. The vote was very full.

The pseudo Democracy made a tre mendons effort, and hoped by crying "Johnson! Johnson!" to carry the

The American People will take no steps backward! They will never surrender the country into the hands of the party that stood off and rubbed its hands gleefully while armed traitors were assailing its very existence-refusing even a "God Speed!" to those who were trying to save it.

Now let us all do our whole duty at our local elections in April. New

The Pennsylvania State Democratic Convention assembled a few days ago. A Mr. Clymer, a notorious Copperhead, was nominated for Governor, governed. That the wealthy and edu- and resolutions adopted indorsing cated should constitute the governing President Johnson's re-construction

A day or two thereafter a prominent Pennsylvania Copperhead appeared in Washington with the resolutions and presented them to the President. Mr. he had better "go home and change Pennsylvanian he was wandering about Washington in search of the of service rendered. Baltimore depot, thoroughly disgusted with the President.

The Situation.

[From Harper's Weekly] During the great debate in which the ountry is now engaged it is well to remember that temperance of tone and a careful regard for truth are always powerful allies.— We have lately had signal illustrations of the folly of extravagant statements and personal aspersions; and there can be no more palpable absurdity than that these who stood steadily together against rebellion when re-bellion was formidable are now anxious and plotting to surrender the Government to rebels defeated and disgraced. Yet these are charges gravely made against such men as Charles Sumner on the one hand, and Andrew Johnson on the other. Now either or both of these gentlemen may be mistaken in the policy of reorganization which they favor, but there is surely no reasonable ground for believing that they are hostile to he Union or Government. Their views of ted in the interest of Slavery, and in-the true course to pursue may hopelessly flamed by political demagogues for par-differ, but certainly while their intentions are beyond suspicion the difference of their views may be discussed without acrimony. The situation is entirely without precedent, and denunciation, insinuation, and fierce partizanship merely confound the confusion and exasperate honest differences,

It is as unjust to assert that Congress is hostile to the loyal men at the South as it is to insist that the President is anxious to have disloyal men sit in Congress. It is as inac urate to declare that Congress means to sustain a pauper class of freedmen at the expense of the Government as to argue that the President intends to betray the freedmen lefenceless into the hands of those who hate them. It is as untrue to say that the course guence of every man who labors for a of Congress violate the Constitution a that siving. The five millions of negroes in this country constitute a part of its laboring population. Their education as may be seen by looking at the last point we have mentioned. If, for instance, it be alleged, in defense of what is called the President's policy, that the war was to prevent secession; that it was successful; that secession was therefore prevented; that the States are now, as before, in the Union; and that, consequently, Congress has no consti-tutional right to prohibit their representataxation to educate the children of the white laboring man, because the interests of society demand it. Why cavil and snear at the charity that makes gratuitous contributions for the education of the children of the black laboring in a complete. Then, and not before, the angelian accomplete. Then, and not before, the angelian accomplete.

any representative which South Carolina might have chosen to send to Congress at that time to be therefore admitted without question? No sensible man will affirm such

an absurdity.

Neither the President nor Congress hold that the mere fact of laying down arms raised against the Government proves either the report made to the Senate in February of last year that it was "improper for this b to admit to seats Senators from Louisiana till, by some joint action of both Houses, there shall be some recognition of an existing State Government acting in harmony with the Government of the United States and recogply with the Constitution, when they have given sufficient evidence of their loyalty and cause he is not quite "reconstructed" upon some of these points, and he says in enough. The Gazette, in view of his Veta Mossage that, in his judgment, some" of the late rebel States may proper-be admitted to representation. But surenot to transfer its immense influence over to the administration. And in view of the wonderful aid and comfort afforded the government by the Gazette during the war, it is difficult to see how the President can possibly get along danger of any risk of assumption of the rebel debt in any form—all require the most thoughtful care in legislation.

But the most truly patriotic men may bonestly differ about methods, and if upon any point Congress and the President disagree, the Constitution indicates the course to pursue. He may interpose his veto. If Congress overcomes it by the Constitutional vote, it will becomes a law of the United States which the President is sworn to execute. If his veto prevails, the will of Congress so far fails to become a law. But the President, if he have any regard for the dignity of his office or for the just distribu-tion of powers in this government, will be very wary of declaring that his view of the case shall prevail against that of Congress.
The President is but a co-ordinate branch of
the Government. He is not the superior of
Congress nor of the Supreme Court. He is
the executive officer of the laws. Meanwhile his vete of any measure is a deliber ate appeal to the country upon the point of difference, and the country will decide the question at the ballot-box.

But we confidently trust no such appeal will be necessary. The President and Congress have the same end in view. They both desire the resumption by every State of its relations in the Union at the earliest moment consistent with the general peace and security; and if Congress, accepting the facts of the situation, trusts something to time, something to the traditions of the Government, something to the sure laws which, despite passion and prejudice, still control human affairs; and if the President, mindful of the equal dignity and responsibility of Congress, remembers that firmness is not in-consistent with forbearance, ner conviction with concillation; and if orators and journuls reflect that rhetorical fury is always feeble and futile, the great party of loyal men who saved the Union will secure its peaceful perpetuity by mutual moderation

Equalization of Bountles. Gen. Wilson, of Mass., Chairman of the introduced the following important bill into the Senate, providing for the equalization of the bounties of soldiers:

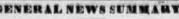
Be it enacted. That to each and every Johnson read them and then remarked soldier who served in the armies of the to the astonished Pennsylvanian that United States in the late war of the rebelon, and who has been or who may herehe had better "go home and change after be honorably discharged therefrom, that ticket. The last seen of the there shall be paid, except as hereinafter specified, a bounty of eight and ; one-third dollars per month for each and every month

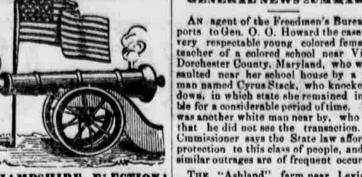
SEC. 2. Provides that in calculating the amount of bounty due and to be paid to each soldier under the provisions of this act, deductions shall be made for any and all payments of bounty made or agreed to be made by the United States, so that in no case will any soldier receive a greater sum in bounty than eight and one-third dollars for each or any month of service, and no bounty whatever shall be paid to any soldier who has deserted from the service, nor to any soldier who was a prisoner of war at the time of enlistment, nor to any soldier who has been discharged at his own request, unlass for the purpose of accepting promo tion or appointment in the army or navy, or who has been discharged at the request parents, guardians or other persons, or on the ground of minority.

The 34 section provides that any soldier who has bartered, sold, assigned or transferred his discharge papers, shall not be entitled to receive any bounty whatever un-der this act, and before payment is made to any soldier, he shall be required to make oath or affirmation, that his discharge pa pers have not been so bartered, sold, assigned, transferred, exchanged, loaned, or given away.

SEC. 4. Provides, that in the payment of the bounty, it shall be the duty of the Paymaster General, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Scoretary of War, to examine the accounts of each and every soldier now living to whom the said bounty is payable, and upon ascertaining the amount due, to cause the same to be transmitted to an Assistant Treasurer, National Bank, U. S. Paymaster, Pension Agent, or other person to be designated by the Secretary of War, and stationed in or near the same county or district with the claimant, who shall pay the said bounty to the soldier himself and to no other, and who shall require the identification of said soldier by affidavit of two respectable perand under no circumstances whatever shall any agent, attorney, or third person be alowed to act for or take part in the prosecution, collection, remittance or payment of claims of said bounty, except the person or persons designated for that purpose by the Secretary of War, nor shall any power of attorney, transfer or assignment be recog-nized or entertained by any accounting of-ficer or disbursing agent of the Government in the settlement or payment of claims for said bounty, and the said bounty shall be paid to the heirs of deceased soldiors, whose claims shall be received and sold by the Second Auditor of the Treasury as now

THE London Times in an editorial, strongly supports President Johnson's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill.





NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION! 5,000 UNION MAJORITY CLEAN SWEEP!

CONCORD, N. H., March 13, 1866. We have returns from a large number of towns, which indicate at least 5,000 majority for Gov. Smyth (Rep..) and it may run up to nearly 6.000, the majority of last year, when the Democrats made but little effort. The Republicans are jubilant and the Op-position astonished. The Republican ma-jority in the Legislature will be very large.

SECOND DISPATCH. CONCORD, March 13-9 P. M. The annual election of State officers took The annual election of State efficers took place to day. The aggregate vote considerably exceeds that of last year. Returns from 58 towns give Smyth (Rep.) 14.230; Sinclair (Dam.,) 11.099. The returns, thus far, indicates a majority of more than 5 000 for Smyth in the State. The Republicans have carried all of the five Councilors, nine of the twelve Senators, and will have about 100 majority in the House.

THE LATEST. CONCORD, March 13-10:30 P. M. Returns from 98 cities and towns give Smyth 20.500, and Sinclair, 15,481.

THE United States Service Magazine for March has the fellowing appreciative notice of Adjutant General Cowen:

"A live report from a live Adjutant-General is that of Brigadier General B. R. Cowen, of Ohio, for the year ending November 15, 1865. It is no disparagement to the many able documents of the like nature that come to us to say that we have perused this report with a rare interest. We must thank General Cowen for the most exhaustive, most thoughtful, and, at the same time, the most thoroughly practical discussion of this important question. (a State militia) we have yet seen from an official source."

THE Alabama Legislature is desirous of stopping the circulation in the State of Northern periodicals, and especially of Harper's Weekly, which is too loyal for that section. It has therefore passed a tax law compelling all news dealers to pay a license of \$10 annually. If, however, they sell at stores or on cars and steamboats any paper or magazine, published outside the limits of the State and not in a foreign country, the license to be paid is \$50. This act is evidently in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and is much in the spirit of the Colonial Governor of Virginia, who publicly expressed his joy that there were no schools within his jurisdiction. - [Cincinnati Gazette.

STATE NEWS.

THE Directors of the Huron County Agri-Fair at Norwalk, on the 224 of May next. The fair will be held on the fair grounds just South of Norwalk.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS have been subscribed by the citizens of Deetfield, Portage County, for the erection of a modu-ment on the public square, to the memory of the brave boys of that place, who fell in year. defense of their country during the late

E. R. PAYNE, of Cleveland, who com-Senate Committee on Millitary Affairs, has of a young lady, with whom he had been in love, and who died some time since, was following him, and so put an end to his earthly existence in order to meet her in the hereafter. The deceased was a native of England, and about twenty seven years of age. He enlisted in Battery K, at Cleveland, in 1861, and served until 1865.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH OHIO VETERANS. The Columbus Journal says a telegram has been received yesterday at the Governor's office, from New Orleans, stating that the 77th Ohio V. V. Inf., consisting of 17 commissioned officers and 348 enlisted men. was mustered out on the 15th inst., and placed en route for Columbus.

THE Oberlin News states that there are 725 students now attending the College in that place. There were 750 in 1861.

CAPT. JAMES E. GRAHAM, recently of the 80th O. V. V. I., has purchased a share in the Tuscarawas Chronicle and becomes one of the editors.

THE Sandusky Register gives the particu lars of another tragedy occurring near Shelby, in Richland County. The house of a wealthy old man, named Bergheiser, was entered, himself shot three times with a pistol, an his wife choked and smothered and left for dead under the bed. Their cries aroused the neighbors and the two men making the assault fled. One left his boots and was tracked by his bare feet about a mile to his father's house, where he was arrested. His name is Bruce Slaybaugh. The old gentleman Bergheiser is 80 years of age and is not expected to live.

THE citizens of Tuscarawas County contemplate the formation of a Second Agricul tural Society, with Fair Grounds located a Uhrichsville

THE Cleveland papers report the harbor there quite free from ice, and say there is considerable talk about the opening of river navigation.

THE anniversary of the settlement of Ohio will be observed on the seventh of April. by the different Pioneer Associations of the State, at Marierta.

THERE has been some excitement in the icinity of Belleville, Richland County, over the supposed discovery of gold in paying quantities on the "Thompson farm." Monday last an oid California miner washed a pan full of the Thompson farm earth, and got about forty atoms of what he pronounced gold—some of the particles being the size of a grain of wheat. a grain of wheat.

THE Salem (Ohio) Advocate tells a sad story of a young lady being frightened to death under the following circumstances: Two ladies living alone were preparing to retire, when some one rapped at the deor, and on inquiry who knocked and receiving no answer one of the ladies started across the floor to an adjoining room, and dropped dead from sheer fright. This brought a shrick from the remaining lady as she ran shrick from the remaining lady as she ran to her sister's assistance; just then the door opened, and in rushed the brother of the two ladies, who had been mouraed for as dead for nearly three years. He stated that he intended a nice surprise for his listers by not making himself known until after they had admitted him, and judge of his grief on learning that his surprise had resulted in the death of one of his much loved sisters.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

An agent of the Freedmen's Bureau re-ports to Gen. O. O. Howard the case of a very respectable young colored female, a teacher of a colored school near Vienna, Dorchester County, Maryland, who was assaulted near her school house by a white man named Cyrus Stack, who knocked her down, in which state she remained insensible for a considerable period of time. There was another white man near by, who states that he did not see the transaction. The Commissioner says the State law affords no protection to this class of people, and that similar outrages are of frequent occurrence.

THE "Ashland" farm near Lexington, Ky., has been bought, at a cost of \$90,000, for the location of the Agricultural College of that State, in connection with the Ken-tucky University. A farm adjoining has also been bought, altogether making 433 acres "of the most beautiful land in the world." It is proposed to raise \$500,000 for the erection of buildings.

A WRETCH named Sage, a few days ago robbed a house near Paris, Indiana, and at-tempted to murder three little children, between two and six years old. who were in it. Their parents were out in the field.—
He best the children till they were insensible. One died and two recovered. The oldest child after it came to its senses, told who he was, he having lived in the family. and he was arrested.

THE San Antonio Herald says that many desertions are taking place from the United States cavalry forces stationed at that place. THE Charleston Courier says that there is not the least cause for apprehension about the crops, either in Georgia or North Care-

PENNSTLVANIA is the only State, thus far, which has actually assumed the care of the children of her dead soldiers, and two thous and of these are now in school in that State. The cost per pupil is about \$150 per annum, exclusive of clothing.

News from Denver says that all is quiet along the entire route to Salt Lake, and ittle apprehension is felt of a renewal of the Indian troubles.

THE Governor of Massachusetts has pardoned six men, fined \$300 each, for tarring and feathering a person at Melrose, in that State in April, 1865, who had exulted over the assassination of President Lipcoln.

GEN. D. H. HILL, of North Carolina, who showed his affection for his native country by joining the rebel army which tried to dismember it, has issued a prospectus for a monthly magazine, to be published at Charlotte, N. C., under the title of "The Land We Love."

GEN. GRANT on the recommendation of the Surgeon General, has issued an order quarantining for fifteen days all vessels ar-riving at Southern ports from countries where the cholera prevails. In case cholera has broken out on board the vessel, an ad-ditional lifteen days' embargo is directed.

A GANG of outlaws are reported to be committing herrible atrocities in Edgefield District, South Carolina. They are under consumand of a Major Coleman, formerly of the rebel army. There are not troops enough in the vicinity to hunt them down.

THE New York Commercial Advertiser states that Alex. H. Stephens final acceptance of the Georgia Sanatorship was in con-sequence of an assurance from high officials in Washington that he would be admitted to his sext, and the President is determined to do his bost to secure that admission. His case is not an insoluted one.

It is reported in London that upward o £300,000 have been privately subscribed for the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and an appeal will prebably be made to the public for £250,000, to complete the manufacture of new cables, with a view to another attempt at submerging them during the present

Tur Gainsville Era thinks that Florida will soon have a superabundant population, E. R. PAYNE, of Cleveland, who committed suicide at Ravenna, on Thursday of last week, by taking laudanum, was laboring under the hallucination that the apirit of a principal of a kind reception—particularly if they bring money.

ENGLISH, FRENCH & SCOTCH

Principals of the Chirographic Department, Instrument of the Apirit of the principals of the world. It bids them welcome, and as sures them of a kind reception—particularly if they bring money.

THE San Antonio (Texas) Herald is charmed with the serene that prevails in that city: "With the exception of fifteen or twenty fights, and the exchange of a few friendly shots, without any unfortunate results, nothing has happened of moment for two days."

THE military post known at Cottonwood near Fort Kearney, has been named Fort McPherson, in honor of Gen. McPherson. GOLD clesed in New York, Friday even ing, at 1301.

ILLINOIS has several counties where they pay bounties for wolf scalps. An ordinance annulling all State debts contracted during the war has been reported

in the Texas Convention. PARSON BROWNLOW thinks the only true

friends loyal Tennesseeans have to rely upon are the Radical men in the Thirty-ninth Congress. THE President Friday evening authorized telegram to be sent to Gov. Wells, request-

ing the latter to withhold the credentials of election from Monroe, the newly elected Mayor of New Orleans, and thus prevent his assumption to the office. ALL the stage lines, and expres and dispatch companies, operating west of the Missouri river, have been consolidated under the name of the Holliday Overland Mail and

Express Company. GOLD closed in New York, Saturday evening. at 1294.

MEMPHIS. Tenn., is introducing street

An ancient house on Second avenue, New York, said to have sheltered Gen. Washing-ton during a part of the Revolutionary War, was sold at auction on Tuesday.

THERE is said to be a most extraordinary demand for machanics and laborers in Min-nesota. A Minneapolis paper says that that place alone could give employment to five hundree more than they have. Great preparations for building there are being hindred by scarcity of help,

THE work on the Union Pacific Railroad is pushed with vigor. Sixty miles are now completed west from Omaha, the eastern

A LETTER received from a leading mer-chant an old resident of Florada states the Union men of that State look on Congrers as their only hope of salvation for either life or property. The arrogance and insolence of the rebel aristocracy toward Union men are so unbearable, that very many have already left the State, and others are preparations. ing to do so.

THE Union Convention of Rhode Island has nominated Gen. Burnside for Governor. GOLD closed in New York, on Tuesday,

A POSTMASTER in one of the rural distriots of North Carolina who was \$200 in arrears at the breaking out of the rebellion, has transmitted the amount in gold to the Postmaster General.

SENATORS Wilson, Morrill, and Nye have

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Tobias' Venetian Horse Lin-

Pint Hottles at one stollar, for the cure of lameness, seratches, wind gails, aprains, braises splints, cuts, colie, slipping stiffs, over heating store throat, nell in the feet, is warranted cheaper and better than any other article ever offered to the public. Thousands of animals have been cured of the colie and over heating by this Liminent; and handreds that were crippled and lame have been restored to the torner vigor. It is used by all the first horsemen throughout the States, Orders are constantly received from the Racing-Stables of Engined out for its supplies of this invaluable article. Over 2.500 testimosints have been received. Remember, \$1 laid out in time may save the life of your horse.

Office 56 Contant street, New York Sold by all Druggists.

STORMING the STRONGHOLDS

of prejudice and misapprehension, and earrying CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYN putsines its march of success. Like those of the Union, its colors are the cynosures every eye, its victories leave us stain. It turns thousands of heads, and charms in-numerable hearts. Containing no causite element, it cannot figure the hair or blemsh the skin. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6, Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Mair Deessers.

Allcock's Porous Plasters. A Druggist said the other day, you have no need to advertise your Porous Plusters, for every one sold certainly eauses a dozen to be sold, and a dozen sells grass, and so on. You will not be able to supply the demand soon. But we can supply a thousand yards

Hartford. Coun., Nov. 11th. 1801.

Masses. Thos. Allocus & Co.—Please send. with dispatch, twelve dozen Allocus & Co.—Please send. with dispatch, twelve dozen Allocus at Co.—Please send. with dispatch, twelve dozen Allocus & Co.—Please send. with dispatch, twelve dozen Allocus & Co.—Please send. with dispatch, twelve dozen & Co. Please send. At this moment of writing, a man applies for one, who, by entanglement in the shaft of machinery. Bad both his legs broken, appine severely injured, and was for nearly a year efficiely freigless. This man found relief very soon by the application of a plaster to his spine. He was soon entabled to work, and now he fabors as well as ever. He would cheerfully pay \$5 for a single Plaster if they could not be had at a lower rate. I am surprised that surgeous do not make use of these perfectation plasters, to the exclusion of all others, as their flexibility and adhesiveness are greatly in advance of all other plasters with which I am acquainted; while the perforations peculiar to them rendered their greatly apperior to all others for ordinary surgical uses. Knew ing the Planter's to be so useful. I have no scraples that my scattments should be known.

1. W. JOHNSON, M. D. Principal Agency, Brandreth House, New York, Sold by all dealers in Medicines. APPROTEIN OF THE SPINE CURED.

Knowledge Often Saves Life. Every living being him in his system between the Whea these are ofthin their instaral limits, our health is good; but when they are in excess, pains, cold-rheamatism, goot, debility, coaliveness, diarrhea, dyentery, erysipelas, &c., &c. atilictus. What we have to do to recover our health is to take out from the bowel to do to recover our health is to rake out from the bowels and the circulation the excess of impurities. This done, health follows of necessity. Brandering Pills are the only medicine that can de this will entire safety to all the oreans of the body. Huxdreds or triousaxins are now living who have adopted Brandering 'I'lls as their only remedy for periods of from thirty to fifty years, and whose average health is excellent. They have always cared themselves, when sick, by using those innocent and Infallihe Pills.

Principal office, Brandreth Building, New York.

Sold by

J. H. WEST & CO.,

St. Chairwille.

And by all respectable dealers in medicines.

SAMUEL KLINE.

Dry Goods!

HAVE gone into the Dry Goods trade at the old familiar stand of Heyman,

137 Main St. Wheeling, W. V. Having just returned from the East, where I hav

Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods,

ever brought to this market. ... I therefore cordially invite all my friends and forme

patrons of Belmont County, who are desirons of getting toods bargains, in not full to "xumme my stock, which will sell at the lowest possible prices, consisting of

Mohair Lustres, Irish Poplins, Plant Lamas,

SILKS!

Cloaks and Cloaking

of every kind and description. I would especially call the attention of ladies to my stock or SLK MANTH. LAS, which, being the largest ever brought to the city, I am confident I can sell them at the GREATEST BARGAINS.

SHAWLS.

A large, handsome and choice assortment The best D-LAINES, at the old peace price-25

BROWN MUSLIN—25 cents.
FRENCH AND DOMESTIC GINGHAMS.

Housekeeping Coods!

Brown and Birached Musilies, Russia Crash, Brown and Birached Musilies, Russia Crash, Brown and Bleached Linen Table Cloths, Pillow Case Cotton, 94 Sheeling, Embossed Table Spreads, Towels, Linen Biaper, etc. CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS, of every style and

WHITE GOODS!

NOTIONS!

A great variety of other goods too numerous to mention; all of which have been bought ance the decline
of goods and will be sold accordingly.

Do it torget the place—Heyeran's old stand, No. 137,
Main Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

My san—Simon Kine—will attend to the Clothing
business, at rey old stand.

SARUEL, KLINE. Notice to Township Trustees.

Notice to Township Trustees of the several Townships of fictional County that the Commissioners of said County will not make any road lexy for the year 1966.

The law gives to Trustees of Townships the power to levy a tax for road purposes not to exceed 4 mills on the dollar on the taxable property of said Township; and as this matter has been left to the duscretion of the Trustees of the several Townships of this County by the Commissioners, it is important that they should act immediately and send their leves (should they make any) to the Auditor, so that the Road Duplicates may be completed and ready for distribution at the time provided by law.

And notice is also given that the Commissioners will meet at their office on the first Tuesday of A ril for the just as of setting with Trustees for Reliaf Fund received by them. Receipts will be required for all money expended.

B. S. CLARK, Auditor.

gives her Union Regulation cherge over lest year,

Loydsville Academy.

CIPRING TERM. 19 weeks, commencing the FIRST TUISDAY (30) OF APRIL. 1-60.

Tuiton (payable in advance)—Frinary Department 56 50, Advanced Department 57 50. Boarding 52 50 to 32 per week.

Students adjusted any time during the Term and charged accordingly. Those desiring resums for self-boarding must make early application.

School designed chiefly for a NORMAL and consider at INSTITUTION.

Connected with the School is a Normal and considerated with the School in the School Connected with the School is a Liveniar Society, "THE PLATONIAN," which affords great advantage o students.

Occasional LECTURES on scientific subjects and celtod covernment will be given during the session.

Few Retus are enjoined, but a strict coupl suce with

IF No Grog Shops" in or about the place.
For further information, address For further information, address

1. G. HAINES, Principal,
mars-line * Loydaville, Belmont Co. Ohio

Notice to Contractors.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners of Relmont Crunty, Ohlo, will receive scaled proposals at their office in St Chairsville, or Tuesday, the 3d day of Agril, 1496, for making a lox culvert about 50 feet burg, and 4 feet square i the clear, at a point on the Plattk Road about one mile from Hedgeport. Said culvert to be made of good stone and in the manner in which this kind of work is generally done. Bids to be by the perch of 25 cubic feet each.

At the same time and place proposals will be received for making the increasure fill over said culvert for a crossing for the road. Hids to be by the cubic yard.

All of anid work to be done under the supervision of the Commissioners.

DENNIS KEMP.

By R. M. CLARK, Dpt Clerk.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Probate Court for Belmost County. Ohio, the undersigned was agpointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of William Groves, deceased, late of said County.

All those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate are notified to present them for settlement within one year from this date.

March 8, 1866.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Probate Coart for Belmont County. Ohio, the undersigned was appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of Expension Leaver deceased, late of said County.

All those indebted to raid estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate are notified to present them for settlement within one year from this date. March 8, 1868.* ALPRED E. BOWLES, Adm'r.

Attachment Notice. Thomas M. Johnson, Treasurer BEFORE Joseph I

of Guernsery County,

James Dillon
On the 27th day of Pebruary, 1866, and Ju-tice issued nu order of attachment in the above action for One Humbred and Twenty-three Dollars and Fifty-seven Cents, and for Twenty Dollars, probable coats.

THOMAS M. JOHNSON, Treasurer, March 8, 1866.

Guernsey Co., Ohio.

Calkins. Griffin & Co.'s **WAION BUSINESS INSTITUTE**

OBERLIN, OHIO.

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Correspondence &c. &c.

C. H. Pond

ncipal of the Telegraphic Department, and Instru-tor in Practical and Theoretical Telegraphing, Message Registration, Reports, &c., &c.

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Both combined

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